# FROM MARYLAND.

GEN. BUTLER AT FORT MOHENRY.

HIS HEADQUARTERS IN BALTIMORE.

HIS DUTY TO THE CITY

FALSE ALARM AT THE RELAY HOUSE

The York Column Expected To-morrow.

Flag Presentation to the Massachusetts 6th.

VIRGINIAN INVASION OF MARYLAND

JOHN BRADFORD'S TREASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 12, 1861. Gen. Butler arrived at Fort McHeury to-day, in the propeller Shriver, with fifty men and two pieces of Captain Varian's battery. It is believed he will remove his headquarters to this city in a day or two. His correspondence with Gov. Andrew in relation to the suppression of a threatened slave insurrection in this State, has won him boets of friends even among the disaffected. So long as we do not treat the United States as enemies, he will not treat us so. He will use his forces to put down all mots, whether witte or This is the very point upon which to take the rebels. I sincerely trust he will establish his bendquarters in our city; garrison the town with some ten thousand men, and give us a loyal police. Unionism and lovalty will then raise their prostrate forms, and we may begin to recover our lost position. There will be no peace or prosperity for us while rebellion is permitted to sit in high places, as it now does.

The alarm at the Relay Rouse about the driving in

of Col. Jones's pickets near Heliester, proves to be false. It was the effort of some of the 19th of April mob, trying to get over into Virginia, that cause the slarm, not of the pickets, but of the country people. The rumor to-day is, that Gen. Butler's reenforcemente at the Relay House, brought up yesterday, will move upon Harper's Ferry to-morrow, to be joined

there by the Chambersburg column.

The force at Fort McHenry numbers over 1,500 men. To-morrow, it is believed, the column from York will enter the city by the Northern Central. Several mechanics of our city have delicately sought to red em the character of our people from the sain inflicted by the gentlemen's mob, by the presentation of an American flag to the gallant Massachusetts 6th, who have received it in the kind spirit it was given, with the promise to carry it with the regimental colors. Give us a chance, and we shall yet atone for the outrage of the 19th of April, if it is possible for the living to do so. The authere of that infamous affair, high and low, will not escape with impurity.

The Lammer is resounding to-day upon the Harris

Creek Bridge, which will be ready for the passage of the cars to-morrow. How the cheeks of the bridgeburners must tingle when they see their work of devastation replaced by new atructures! But it is doubtful whether any of them have any human blood in their veins. None but cravens would have advised

We have rumors of skirmishing at Alexandria, but no confidence is placed in any of them. Wagous laden with supplies from Baltamore for the Virginia rebels have been intercepted on the Liberty and Frederick roads. All the avenues leading hence to rebeldom will

be speedily blockaded.

The Secessionists of Baltimore have no crocodile tears to shed over the violent desecration of Maryland soil by Virginia tebels at Harper's Ferry, but they are terribly afflicted that United States troops should occupy and pass through the State, which they have a perfect right to do! The Unionists are very properly exercised at the state of things at Harper's Ferry. does not Gov. Hicks call out the military, and drive out the invaders, for the Virginians are really such? I wonder whether the President's confidence in Gov. Hicke's loyalty has not got down to zero. If not, it is

time it should have gone below it.

The State of "New Virginia" is regarded as a " fixed fact," which the coming week will develope in all its proportions. If "New-Kentucky" would follow suit, it would be well for the interests of civiliza-

John Bradford, who was carrying Winans's steam gun to Harper's Ferry, is only an agent of other and more important parties, whose treasonable connection with the matter will be duly fixed on them in the course of a few days. They cannot escape.

### The Baltimore Hegira.

From a Lady Correspondent.
BALTIMORE, May 12, 1861.

Say to the exiles that they can come back safely now. Gen. Butler is to remove his headquarters to the city to-morrow, and the town is to be garrisoned by Uncle Sam's troops. God bless them.

I send you a paragraph from The American of yes terday, by which you will see that the route of travel by water is open to Perryvifle, by Col. Fall's fine bay line of steamers. This is all very well for the nonce but the railroad from Havre de Grace will bring us the cars to-morrow morning.

Would you believe it? ---- left for the South this morning. Are they not wazy ? It is like the senseless moth that rushes into the candle flame. I see a great many families leaving every day, but they are all Secessionists this time. They have a great horror of the Northern hordes, as they term our gallant army of vol-unteers, flying to the rescue of the Federal Government from the grasp of traitors. I tell them I am not afraid of the Northern gentlemen, who have left their wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, to save the country, in this its time of need. All my fear is the Baltimore mob of Secession gentlemen and rowdies.

The Union feeling is decidedly in the ascendant. With the occupation of the city by the Federal troops, and the displacement of the present police authorities, we shall soon feel the returning wave of prosperity again. The streets are beginning to be alive once more

again. The streets are beginning to be alive once more with the Indies shopping.

"RREWRITION OF TRANEL—With the authorization of the Overnment, Col. Falls has placed upon the line between Baltimore and Perryville, opposite Havre de Grace, the scamers Georgeans and Georgia of the Ray line, connecting at Perryville with the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad and furnishing a certain and expeditions rous to the North. The boats will take the Urited States mails and passengers, leaving the Norfolk Company's wharf at four p. m., stopping at Locust Point for those from Washington and the South. The time through to Philadelphia will be seven house, fare four dollars. The steamer Lancaster will also resume her trips to Havro de Grace, where passengers can occuract with the railroad train at Perryville for Philadelphia. She will leave Baltimore at ten minutes after six, a. m."

## The Troops in Maryland.

r Special Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, ? WASHINGTON, May 9, 1861.

At an early hour Wednesday morning, your correspondent left the garrison at Annapolis with special dispatches for Brig. Gen. Butler at the Belay House, but experienced considerable delay at the depot in consence of the disarrangement of the cars. The Superlent of the road, a very able and efficient manager in his line, though a noted Secessionist, is working nder arrest, and accordingly don't hurry. The train was finally got in order, and a short but pleasant ride brought me to the "Annapolis Junction;" where I found a large number of soldiers and citizens awaiting the cars for Washington and the Relay House. The road between Annapolis and the Junction, and thence on either side to Washington and the Relay House, is

strong'y guarded by the 5th Regiment New-Vork State troops under command of Col. Schwarzwaelder.

The soldiers along the line are now tolerably well protected against inclement weather by tonts and rough plank houses. Facing the Junction, on a hill to the north, is a camp of 25 tents, and here sentinels are continually posted, who keep a sharp lookout on every side. Here was another delay, and noon had nearly arrived before the trains were in readinees. A ride of twenty minutes brought us to the Relay, which we twenty minutes brought us to the Kelay, which we found guarded on every side. The railroad bridge, a solid structure of masoury, and one of the finest pieces of archizeaure in the country, has sentinels atationed above and telow at short distances from each other. Rapid progress is being made in the defense, and appearances is dicate that the position will be held for some pearances in dicate that the position will be held for some considerable time to come. On either side of the main stem track, in the deep cut, a short distance beyond the Kelay, several six-pounders are mounted behind earth Kelay, several six-pounders are mounted behind earth breastworks and completely command the track. On a hill south-west of the visinget, over the Patapsco river, breastworks have been thrown up, and the buttery mounted. About an hour after my arrival the Massachusetts artillery men, under command of Major Cooke, practiced with hall cartridges in the presence of General Butler and Staff. The target selected was a little frame building at the bottom of the valley, and about a third of a mile distant. The guns were well directed, and five out of eight shots struck the nark. One of the balls glaucing off severed a small maple tree. Upward office handed people from the country about, who had come up on excursion traits from the Canden station, and Annapolis junction, witness d the fining from the bridge, and commended in high terms the ekill of the Yankee artillery boys.

The magnificent grounds of the late W. A. Talbott found guarded on every side. The railroad bridge, a

bridge, and commended in high terms the skill of the Yankee artillery boys.

The magnificent grounds of the late W. A. Talbott are occupied by the 8th Regiment, N. Y., Col. Lyons; the iamily maneion, now vacant, being the quarters of the field and staff officers. The 6th Massachusetts Regiment is encamped upon high grounds on the estate of Dr. Hall, a deep valley separating the two camparthe ground is white with tents, and the soldiers have allorded themselves shelter from the weather by erecting bowers of pine trees. On the right of the Washington railtond is a precipitous hill, in which excavations are being made for a battery, and the guns will be planted one above the other like so many steps. Beigndier-General Butler and staff has his head-quarters with a wealthy family, whose maneion, rituated ters with a weally family, whose mansion, situated upon a high hill, commands a view of the magnificently picture-que country for niles around. These quarters are strongly guarded, and no person is allowed to ap-

At the hotel and depot three companies are kept con-At the hotel and depot three companies are kept continually under arms, and every train arriving from the cast and west is subjected to nilitary haspection. Surveillance is kept upon the passengers, and their movements noted. The freight trains are thoroughly searched. On Mondayevening is 14 a train of ten care was desinted at the Relay, and a search instituted. They contained groceries and dry-goods, some pieces of gray cloth being included among the latter. The train was eventually allowed to pass on to Petersburg, Virginia, where the goods were destined. Trains from the west were subjected to a similar inspection by the Virginia troops. On either hand heavy baggage was overhauled, but no unnecessary delay has occurred to the luggage of passengers, or the legitimate freight of the Company.

laggage of passengers, of the regarders of Harper's Farry In consequence of the occupancy of Harper's Farry by the Virginia troops and the holding of the Relay House by the United States troops—both of which are on the direct line of the main road—the Railroad Company and Bahimore community have been embarrassed to such a degree that a conference between the officers of the road and the United States Government was of the road and the United States Government was brought about yesterday, when arrangements of a satisfactory nature to the former were concluded. In the course of a few days there will probably be a general resump ion of business between Baltimore and Washington, and so soon as the bridges between the former place and Philadelphia are repaired, direct communication will once more be had between New-York and the Capital. At almost every step as I travel through the country, have I heard and still continue to hear expressions of regret from the mercantile community of Baltimore. The merchants are indeed deeply sensible to their losse, which are doubly heavy, owing to the general suspension of business in the place. deversing accessed me at the Kelay, and with the same breath that they preclaimed their loyalty to the United States, they denounced in unmeasured terms the leaders of the they denounced in unmeasured terms the leaders of the Secession movement, not only in Baltimore, but through

The Government will not, I believe, quarter any troops in Bultimore unless another murderous attack abould be made upon the soldiery while passing through the city or outskints on their way to Washington. I have not heard a single expression of opinion from the Secessionists in the course of my travels of late, and I doubt whether any of the rebels will have the tenerity doubt whether any of the rebels will have the tenority to initate the example of the Bahimore merchant arrested last evening at Camp Cameron, near the Relay. I learned from the corporal who escorted the prisoner Spencer to Annapolis, that a large crowd of last Bahimore triends followed him to the cars with the evident intention of bearing the train, so that they might if possible effect a rescoe. A file of soldiers was, however, drawn up on each side of the train, and no person was allowed on board beside the prisoner and his escort. Mr. Spencer is of the firm of Mercdith, Spencer, & Co., Bahimore, and his arrest was effected upon the order of Gen. Butler. He acknowledged that he was one of those who made an attack upon the troops at Bahimore, and asserted that he would give them a warm reception upon their return. While at the Relay warm reception upon their return. While at the Relay Gen. Butler gave me the following copy of a special order which he had issued that moreing and ordered to be probalgated in the manner therein set forth:

HEADQUARTERS, RELAY HOUSE, May 7, 1861.

Special Brigade Order.]

The General in command congratulates the troops upon the Special Brigate Order. The General his promptness with which the y moved and complete their present pointion, which he believes to be for regnelled against any force which may be brought against it. The position of Major Cooke's Eattery commanding the visidote, with his section in position commanding the Ratiford to Harper's Ferry, supported by the strong datachment of Cot. June's Regiment at the Reisy House, renders all movements by the Ratiford entirely within our command. The same guns command with grape and canister the land below the tron works, while the extended pickets of Cot. Lyons suity protect the rear. The General has been than particular in describing his position so that each portion of the force night know how to conduct in case of attack, which it only requires vigiance at once to fell. The General takes this opportunity publicly, as he has done privately, to think Lieute. For and Shilley of the 8th Regiment, for their coulters, proprietade, and soil, in arresting one Sceneer, who was uttering, in presence of the troops at the Reiny Hance, the arcodous scattment that "We (meaning binnelf and brother rebels) acted rigidly toward the Massachments troops three weeks ago Fridey," and saying that the marderous mob who killed our friends there were right in their sation, and that the same men were proparing to give as a warm reception on our return. For these treasulative speeches, substemicilly activities by him in his written examination, Spencer has been arrested and sent to Annapolis, where he will be projectly dealt with.

in their sation, hen that it should be proposed to be a warm receiption on our return. For these treatments of species, substentially aemitted by birn in his written examination, Specier has been arrested and sent to Annapolis, where he will be proposity dealt with.

Two incidents of the gravest character marked the progress of yesterday. Charles Leonard, private, Cempany G. Sto Regineets, N. Y. was accidentally silied instantly by the discharge of a market from which he was unawing the charge. He was borted with all the hours a middle given and sortew of every United States soldier at this post, and the tender sympathies of many of the loyal inhabitants of our neighborhood. It Is not tright the loyal inhabitant of our neighborhood. It Is not tright to the loyal inhabitant of our neighborhood. It Is not tright and the loyal and brother-a pare partot. He gave up home for his country. A heroic, conscientious soldier, he died in the east of dischering his dany; and sithough he was not stricken by the hard of death amid the change of arms and in the heat of contest, yet his death was no less glorious because he met it in the quiet performance or his minitary daty. As a citizen he took up arms at his country's call; as a grivate soldier he sungitionly to fight in her ranks; and he met his death in support of that flag which we all revers and love. The first efferting of New-icrk of the life of one of her sons upon the country's alter, his blood mingling on the soil of Maryjand with that of Massachasetts men murdered at Balit more, will form a new bond of union between us and the loyal States, so that without need of further incentive to our daty we are squared on by the example of the life and death of Leonard. The other matters to which the Gives red desires to cell the attention of the troops is this. Wishing to establish the most fried by lettlome between you and his heighborhood, the General invited all vendors of supplies t visit our camp and replace in which the care of the supplies of the low of the private i

By order of B. F. BUTLER, Brigadier General Comd's.
EDWARD J. PARKER, Lt. Col., Aid-de-Camp.

At 4 p. m. I left the Belsy for this place, with special dispatches from Gen. Butler to Washington. The General, having business at Annupolis, was assigned a special car in the same train. He was attended by Capt. Haggerty, Aid-de-Camp, and the President of the road. At the Junction we found a train of twenty-eight cars, loaded with another Pennsylvania regiment on route for the capital. The seats were full, and so were the passage-ways, and not a small number had the hardihood to ride on the top of the cars. Another locomotive was soon brought down, and the trains connected, when away we went at full speed.

The sight of such a mon-ter train, numbering thirty-three cars, with two locomotives and tenders, brought the people from their hamlets along the road, and we were greeted with cheers, which the Pennsylvanians returned with spirit. Along the line of the road troops are stationed, and the sentinels appeared at shorter spaces as the train peared the depot. It is unnecce-

sary for me to make any perticular remarks about Washington, as I find upon looking over The Terrareae that your correspondents stationed here keep your readers prevay well posted, yet there is much interesting master which only an inemizer of long experience could dig up. On the night of my arrival occurred the fire adjuding Wilhard's Hotel, at which our New-York firemen, now forming Ellsworth's Zouave Regiment displayed their "Lefty deets and derive high."

At every step one meets with soldiers. In the public buildings—in the private houses—in the street—in the public grounds—here, there, and everywhere. In my perambulations about town I strolled into the Capitol, and found the ground floor converted into a large stere-

and found the ground floor converted into a hage store-house. About ten thousand barrels of floor were stacked up slong the halls and passage, while bales and boxes were stored in the large rooms on either side. Ascending the grand stairway my offactories were regaled with those odors which usually emanate from vast tenement houses. In the private roems, de-sign of the grand stairway my offactories and senses foresigned for committees of the House and Senate, fires were kindled in the grates, and over the fine Brussels carpets the soldiers were cooking and eating their ra-

In the Senate Chamber, the "Zu-zus" (as the Zonaves are called) were holding high court. In the seat of the Hon. Mr. Burlingame sat a soldier writing a letter. Three Zonaves, similarly engaged, occu, ied the Three Zounves, similarly engaged, occu, ied the Speaker's desk, while nearly every seat on the floor Speaker's d-sk, while nearly every seat on the floor was filled—some writing, some talking and j hing, and some sound asleep. Rifles, keapsacks, casteens, swords, revolvers, &c., were to be seen in profusion on every side. The H-ll of the House was filled in like manner, while the immense Rotunda presented the appearance of a receiving depot. Every part and portion of this vest structure is occupied by troops, and from the upper windows might be seen a shirt or pair of drawers hung out to dry. On one of the street I found a church filled to its utmost capacity with troops, the jews, with the cushions therein, bewith troops, the jews, with the cushions therein, being used for bunks. The organ was in full blast, and a gay sold-r was playing, with variations, "Dixie."
The Patent-Office, Navy-Yard barracks, and other public
buildings about the city were filled.
The 71st Regiment occupies the Navy-Yard, the 12th

The 71st Regiment occupies the Navy-Yard, the 12th being quartered in some frame buildings erected especially for their accommodation on the main road. The 7th Regiment, encamped at Camp Cameron, are getting fattgued with their deily routine of duty—so monotonous has it become. I paid their cump a hurried visit, and found it in apple-tie order. The sad death of young Keese, which occurred an hour or so before I arrived, had stread a gloom over the entire camp.

camp.
This afternoon, a grand matinee was given at the Navy-Yard by Dodworth's Convert Band attached to the Tist Regiment. President Lincoln, Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Mr. Seward, Mr. Cameron, Col. Mansield, Major Anderson, Gov. Sprague, and other distinguished persons were present. The programme was as fol-

lows:

Quickstep—"Then art far away." (Millard.) Performed by
Dodworth a Tlat Regiment Eand
Soug—"Yes! let me like a soldier fall." (Wallace.) Song by
Mr. Millard. 

Band.
New National Ode-"7he Flag of the Free." (Millard.) Sung by Mr. Rivilard and Chorne. New National Ode—"The Fing of the Free. (Sainath) Day Mr. Milled and Chorus.

Trio—"Love a Young Dream." (Moora.) Sung by Millard,
Woodruff, and Camp.
Fastissie on "Il Fieldo in Maschera" (Verdi.) Performed by
Dodworth's Eard.
Mintrov from "Il Travatora" (Verdi.) Sung by Mr. Milleid, H. Ecolw with and Chorus.
Huntto—" a would has my love." (Mendelsselm.) Peformed
by Dodworth's Bard. by Dodwerth's Bard.
"Patriotic Song..." Viva FAmerica." (Millard.) Sung by Mr.

Fations Song. "Vive Tamerics." (Market) Song by Millard.
Full Cherus..." See Spangled Banner." (Key)
The following song commended itself particularly to
the troops who had made the march from Annapolis
to the Junction, and was loudly excered:

"ONLY NINE MILES TO THE JUNCTION." KRITTEN BY M. MILLERD, CO. A. THE REGINEST, N. Y. S. Tune-" The other side of Jordan."

Tune—" The other side of Jordan."

The troops of Rhode island were posted along.
On the road roan Annapolis Station.
As the Tist Negiment, one thousand strong.
Went out in defense of the nation:
We discuss a chief all day in the sun's scorching ray.
When we asked they'r Sprague to show as the way,
And "How many miles to the Jonetina."

Chorne How many miles to the Junction!
When we asked Gov'r Sprague to show us the way
And "How many miles to the Junction!"

The Rhode Island boys cheered us on out of sight,
After giving he following injunction:
"Just keep up your courses—you'll get there to night,
For 'th' only nine miles to the Junction."
They gave us hot coffee, a grasp of the hand,
Which obser'd and referend our exhaustion.
We reached in six hours the long-promised land,
For 'twas "only nine miles to the Junction."

Cherar—Only nine miles, ko

And now as we meet them in Washington's streets,
They always do half us with unction.
And still the old cry some one surely repeats—
"The only nine miles took be function."
Three cheers for the warm hearted Rhock Island boys,
May canh one be true, to his function,"
And whene'er we meet let us each other greet,
With "only nine miles to the Junction."
Cherus—Only nine miles, &c.

Nine cheers for the flag under which we will fight, Nine cheers for the flag under which we will fight,
If trailors should dere to assal it—
One cheer for each mile that we made on that night
When than "only nine miles to the Junction."
With hearts thus united—out breats to the for—
Once again with delight we will hall it;
If duty should call us still convari we'll go,
If even "nine miles to the Junction "
Chorus—Only nine miles, &c.

May 10,-This morning, the remains of young Keese May 10.—This morning, the remains of young Reese were brought down from the camp under a strong body goard. As the bearse and long file of the company to which the deceased belonged came silently down Pennsylvania sevenue, the solders off duty ranged in order on either side of the street and raised their caps as the inclandably cortege passed. The body was sent on to New York for interest.

New-Yerk for int-racent.

To day a department of the Commissariat, under the control and direction of Capt. George Gibson, U. S. A., control and direction of Capt. George Gusson, U.S. A., was opened, when requisition after requisition for clothing, comp equipage, &c., was handed in. Captains, colonels, privates, corporals, generals, and other officers, without regard to rank, bustled into the room, and each insisted upon his requisition being filled first and at once. Upon the orders of the President, the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts regiments were to be first supplied, and then other requisitions would be taken up in ture. Nothing of importance has tracapired about the city to day, except the departure of the Zounves for their encampment. The devy has been a Zources for their encampment. The day has been a miserable one—nothing but rain, rain, rain. Hence I proceed to Annapolis, and shall next write you from that point.

#### AID FOR MISSOURI. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I noticed in your paper of yesterday a communication from F. P. Blair, jr., and others, Colonels in the Volunteer Regiments raised in St. Louis County, Missouri, asking for material aid in behalf of the men under their command, from the people of the loyal States.

I am a citizen of St. Louis, and have been an eyewitness of the deprivation and suffering to which the brave and patriotic men who have enlisted in the service of their country, and are stationed in and around the Arsenal at St. Louis, are subject, and I trust you will allow me, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, to urge upon the generous people of the North to contribute of their abandance to mitigate in some degree the hardships to which those who are to fight the battles of Freedom on the frontier are exposed.

Notwithstanding the refusal of our traitorous Governor to comply with the requisition of President Lincolu to furnish four regiments for the support of the Government, four regiments of volunteers have been raised in St. Louis County alone, and are now mus tered into the regular service of the United States, and are stationed in and around the arcenal at St. Louis and at Jefferson Barracks, six miles below the city. A lifth regiment is also nearly formed, which is composed principally of merchants, who are to be sworn into the United States service with the understanding that they are to be called upon only in case they are needed to protect the property of the Federal Govern-ment in the State of Missouri.

The Union men of St. Louis can of course expect neither sympathy nor support from the State or City Government, both being in the hands of the enemies of our country.

Many of the brave men now stationed at the arsenul are sadly in want of a necessary outfit, and are silly prepared for the life of exposure which they are called upon to endure. There is especial need of a large supply of blankets. Very many of the soldiers are entired without them. The Union merchants of St. Loui have done much for their relief and for the support of their families.

But it must be remembered that business of all kind But it must be remembered that business of all kind is utterly prostrate in St. Louis. While the Union men of our city are willing to do all in their power, even to lay down their lives, if necessary, to sustain the Government and crush out rebellion in Missouri, they cannot afford the necessary relief to the brave soldiers at that important post, without which many must suffer and cit.

The Union men of Missouri deserve the sympathy and hearty support of the people of the loyal States, and I doubt not that the call which has been made upon them in behalf of the St. Louis volunteers will be liberally respended to.

L. B. R. FROM FORT PICKENS.

Its Be-enforcement and Present Condition. From Our Owa Correspondent. FORT PICKENS, Fla., April 24, 1861.

On Sunday morning, the 7th inst., we who were on board the steamer Atlantic, left the hills of the "Neversink" behind us-everybody in good spirits, eager for service, and anxious to know something of our destination. Precious freight we carried-shells, pistols, powder, and sand-bags; 75 horses, 400 troops, and 19 officers. Col. Harvey Brown, 2d Artillery, in command. On Saturday, the 13th, we arrived at Key West,

communicated with Fort Taylor, and took on board three 10-inch mortars, a gold battery of artillery, and quantities of ammunition and stores adapted to operations in trenches, in fortress, and in field. At this point Col. Brown assumed command, in orders, of the newly-created Military Department of Florida, comprising the islands off the southern point of the Peninula, and that bone of contention Fort Pickens. The Commander at Key West is invested with supreme authority over the island-can proclaim martial law if needful, or take other measures for enforcing the laws of the United States—suppressing the functions of all civil officers claiming to act under commission from Jefferson Davis, and choking Secession wherever mani-fested. On Sunday, the 14th, we anchored off Fort Jefferson.

on Sunday, the 14th, we anchored off Fort Jefferson, which occuries a commanding position on one of the Tortugas Islands. This point is valuable as a Naval rendezvous and barbor. Whatever power occupies it may be said to controt the entire commerce of the Gulf of Mexico—especially with Key West an outfitting depot. The Fort covers the whole Island, thus affording no feotbold for a besieging force. It is constructed of solid masoury, and is designed to mount four tiers of gone of large caliber. When completed, fully garrisoned and provisioned, it is absolutely impregnable; all the navies in the world would not be able to take it. It now has a garrison of three companies (two of the Ist and one of the 2d Artillery), and several months' supplies—sofficient for present exigencies. It may be interesting to know that if the steamship Gen. Whitney, which left Boston in January last, with Major Arnold's Company of Artillery on board, had been three or four days later, this important position would now be in the hands of the enemy—a large force having been already embarked at New-Ouleans for its estizure, when intelligence reached them of its occupancy by the United States.

At Four Jefferson was took on beard a few mountain

for its seizure, when intelligence reached them of its occasincy by the United States.

At Fort Jefferson we took on board a few mountain howizers, a quantity of shot and shell, a few thousand brick, and twenty negro laborers, the latter belonging to Mr. Secretary Mallery of the Confederate Navy. The financial resources of our Government are evidently held in high respect. Mr. Mallory's Southern particular, cannot withstand the test of Uncle Sam's dollars. His present position in the Secretion Cabinet is a mere matter of politics; the disposition in makes of his negroes one of business. He turns an honest penny by hi-ing out his servant to the Government against which he is at war. Of course, there is nothing in all this involving to him a conflict of conscience. Doubless he is not troubled with any nucless appending of that sort. In case we effect a insches appendage of that sort. In case we effect a landing upon the nain shore, his emotions may proba-bly be of a mingled cast, when he reflects how use-

thy be of a mingled cast, when he reflects how usefully his claves are employed in throwing up breastworks to cover the advance of our army upon his own town of Pensacela; but the consoling idea will be dominant that they are in good hands, and that their services will be paid for.

Leaving Toringas we were informed that Fort Pickens was our destination. The reculorcement of that beseiged garrison was at last a matter of fact. The position is considered highly important, and will be teld at all bazards. The announcement on board ship, together with some suggestions foreshadowing the policy of the Administration, were listened to with deep interest and received with enthusia-m. It was explained to me that the Government designed not to commence a war against the second States, but to act explains d to me that the Government designed not to commence a war against the seceded States, but to act stickly on the defective. If, however, the South insists upon war, and will begin it, then they may have it, with all the evils and suffering it brings. If the Cotton States will have a war, cotton plantations must furnish the fields of battle. The South must be reall bear the brant of it. Hence, with Fort Pickens, and the island on which it is located, in our possession, a renlexvous and depot can be established for an army of thirty thousand men—or more if more were required. a rendezvous and depot can be established for an army of thirty thomsand men—or more if more were required. A large force landed here threatens every Southern port in the gulf—Gaiveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola—is but one hut deed miles from the capital of the Confederates. Hence, each of these points, thus threatened, would require a corresponding untagonistic sorce to protect it. Our own small army, without any increase, if concentrated at this place could thus give employment to 75,000, without living a shot.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 16th, the Atlantic quietly dropped unchor outside the harbor, in the midst of our feet, beyond the range of the enemy's artillery. Immediately liftes dark preparations for discussive subjects. The process was hedess, if we slow, gwing to the insufficient number of launches at our disposation by daylight all the companies were landed except one,

by daylight all the companies were landed except one, and this was put ashore during that day without molestation from the Secessionists. The Brocklyn had, three nights before, landed her reenforcements, numbering some 200 men. On Saurday, the 26th, the steamship Illinois arrived with two companies of Articles and the second of the seco tillery and 100 recruits—thus increasing the garrison to 930 men, counting 25 sailors and 70 marines.

FORT PICKENS, May 2, 1961. Two weeks have worked great changes in the interior of this fort. Until the arrival of the reenforcements, it was ill adapted to resist assault, and almost powerless against bombardment. It is generally supposed that Fort Pickens bears the same relation to the other works in the harbor that Fort Sumter does to Moultrie and Pinckney. This is an error. Fort Barrancas occupies the commanding position, is perfectly ichladed, and has a plunging fire upon the whole body of the works. Fort McCrea has a reverse fire upon two of its faces. All three were built to resist foreign invasion, and to protect the channel and berbor against the flects of a foreign power. The idea of domestic enemies evidently never entered into the calculations of the projectors of these works. Fort Pickens was apparently planned upon the idea that it would fall into the hands of the enemy. Perhaps it was intended as a trap. It would answer the purpose well, were it not for the fleet outside; but so long as the Government retains possession of the sen, the garrison cannot be cut

off from the supplies. During the past fortnight the proces: of defilement, with reference to the batteries of Forts McCrea and Barraneas, has been steadily going on. Eight hundred men, constantly working like bees, have produced wondrous changes. The faces and bastions fronting the enemy's lines are now tolerably well protected from the direct fire of Barrancas and the flanking fire of McCrea. The lines of interior creat have been raised from two to four feet—thus affording considerable secu-ricy to the cannoniers at the principal guts. New re-verments have replaced the old—traverses of sand-bags verments have replaced the old—traverses of sand-bags and gabons have gone up in front of the casemates most exposed—covered ways and bomb-proof shelters have been thrown up on the ramparts, with reference to lines of fice from "over the way"—unimportant guns dismounted on the one side, and important ones mounted on the other.

Remember that the

mounted on the other.

Remember that this fort was built upon the supposition that the main land would be occupied by friends, and the sea by enemies, and reflect how completely the supposition is reversed by the facts of the case. Some idea may thus be obtained of the transformation which has been made in the arrangement of its batteries and defences, all by dint of hard, unceasing labor. Day after day there is the same endless ratine of workshiling sand-bags and shouldering the same, digging pits, throwing up barricades and strengthening parapets, rolling and carrying in shiploads of provisions and munitions over a distance of two long, weary niles of shifting sand—and all this in the hot sun, the feverish and sometimes deadly atmosphere of Florida. These soldiers—how steadily and phlegmatically they work! I think they earn their wages. I commend the sturdy spirit with which they perform their tasks; I admire their physical development, and I sometimes envy them their power of digestion; but I thank God I am not a soldier.

There is still much to be done to give adequate se-

There is still much to be done to give adequate se-There is still much to be done to give adequate security to the garrison in case of bombardment, and there are many embarrassing obstacles in the way of its accomplishment. Not the least difficulty encountered is the very inferior quality and caliber of the armament. There are plenty of 24 and 32-pounders and 8 inch howitzers—also a few siege mortars—mere populas in comparison with the enemy's ordnance, and of just sufficient capacity to fall short of the desired range. Some of these, however, are now being advantageously mounted in the most advanced position on the beach outside the fort. Thus disposed, they will be of some service.

on the beach outside the fort. Thus disposed, they will be of some service.

Within the work are four Columbiads; there ought to be forcy. They are mounted in the bastions so as to command some of the most important positions of the enemy, and must needs answer all present emergencies. They will make a good report of themselves whenever called upon to speak.

The country doubtless expects much from this Fort when the time of trial comes; but great expectations

should be based on adequate resources. If, to-day, or to-morrow, or within a few days, a heavy fire should be opened upon this Fortress, of course the compliment will be returned, deliberately, and perhaps with con-si crable effect, but four Columbiads will make a poor

si erable effect, but feur Columbiads will make a poor show against five times that number of heavy batteries. The Confederates, however, will scarcely be suite to make a breach in the work, and even if they do, it will be a bitter, bitter day to them if they attempt to storm it. At least such is the opinion I gather from conversation with some of the officers.

Before this resches you we shall doubtless be better prepared for benchardment. Wind and weather permitting, we will have, in a few days, our full complement of columbiads and sel-coast mortars. They were some time since shipped from the North, and are now daily expected. Were this otherwise I should have hesitared to expose so freely what are here considered our weak points.

our weak points.

The officers here do not express much apprehension of an early attack. All, however, are doing their best to be prepared for the emergency. The best of tone and feeling pervades officers and men. They are loyal and true to Government, and when tried will not be found wanting. They are willing to measure strength with the arrange and seem to be emergine of success.

with the enemy, and seem to be sanguine of success— perhaps a little too much so.

The number of Confederates on the main shore is now about 6,000, and they are dully increasing. The utmost activity prevails along their lines, ranging from the water-battery near Fort McCrea to the Navythe water-battery near Fort McCrea to the Navy-Yard. They are evidently preparing for the great struggle-mounting guns of the heaviest caliber, and strengthening their position by every available means. They are abandantly provided with the utensits of war, and all, probably, at Uncle Sam's expense.

Lying at meloor, on the senside of the Island, are the war-ships Brooklyn, Mohawk, Sabine, Water Witch, Powhatan, Wyandotte, and St. Louis-Capt.

Witch, Powhatan, Wyandotte, and St. Louis—Capt. Adams, senior efficer, in command. Everybody is anxiously awaiting the order for blockade. It is rather galling than otherwise to be denied the use of the harbor ourselves, and yet to see ships in the trade of the enemy passing in and out from day to day, without molestatide or hindrance—some of them conveying cannon and munitions of war to the Secessionists, with which to wage war against the United States.

Mr. Lincoln s Proclaumation excites within these walls the liv-liest enthusiasm. All are anxious that he carry our the policy therein commenced to the bitter end. Let him not swerve a hair's breadth from the stand he has taken; and if Nothern men do not sustain him, they will but justify the Southern estimate of their character—sordid, cowardly, and corrupt.

### THE PRIZE SCHOONER SMITH. THE BITER BITTEN-AN INNOCENT CARGO OF SOAP AND SUGAR.

In our morning edition of Monday, we stated the fact that the schooner George M. Smith, from Norfolk, had been brought to this port in charge of a prize crew. Prize-master Chisbolm, Henry Edgar, boatswain's mate, and John Holden, second gunner, the prize crew have called, upon us and communicated tall particulars of the capture of the prize.

In particulars of the capture of the prize.

The schooner was from Brookhaven, L. I., commanded by Capt. Mills, 170 tuns burden, fore and aftringed, and of first-class. The Captain reports that the sailed from New-York on the 4th of April, bound to Wilmington, N. C., with a general cargo, which be claims to consist merely of canales, crackers, soap, and other small stores. This innocent craft, liden with innocent soaps and sweets, sailing in her peaceful tracing voyage, was forced by stress of weather, after being out 21 days, to put into Norfolk!

nocent soaps and sweets, saling in her percent training voyage, was forced by stress of weather, after being on 21 days, to put into Norfolk!

The captain states that he was not only partially disabled, but he was short of water and provisions, and two of his men were sick, for which reasons alone he put into Norfolk. Unfortunately, he was not aware that the harbor was under blockade, else his "peare-fol trading voyage" might have been safely terroinated at Wilmington, and he turned an honest peany by the t Wilmington, and he turned an honest panny by the reight on his soaps and sugars. Capt. Mills, then, in search of beef and water, and

freight on his soaps and sugars.

Capt, Mills, then, in search of beef and water, and actuated with the humane purpose of placing his sick men in hospital, steered up Norfolk harbor for the dock. But the Rebels, having sunk certain wrecks across the channel at Sewell's Point, he was forced to come to at that place and anchor in the stream. He hoisted the American ensign to half-mast, with the Union down. Whether by this he intended to signify that he was really in need of help, or that he thought the Union turned topsy-turvy, and the flag should be inverted, or that he was making private signals to conspirators on shore, was not clear to the General and the constitution of the Cumberland, and has not been made clear to them or the prize-master inco.

A short time after the signal V as made, the tag Young America, belonging to the man Baker, who sunk the wrecks for the rebels, was seen putting out from North and the ordered away the first outter to look after both the tag and schooner.

The captain of the tag seeing the frigate's cutter steering for him, with a man standing ready to fire her howlizer, inmediately tacked ship and artempted to run in again. He paid no attention to the two shots that the cutter sent across his bows, but on receiving the comprisents of the Cumberland, in the shape of an eleven lach shell from her boy, closer, that fore sway a portion of his rails amid-ships, he thought best to heave to. Like a great many predecessors he had gone to do doughty deeds in defiance of the enemy, but was taken captive himself.

The catter paid no attention to the tag when she had fairly come about, for it was plain she would not attempt escape while within range of that ngly bow-chaser that Lieut. Self-fidge know to well how to sight. The case of the achooner was first attended to, and on reaching her deck the visit proved interesting in the extreme: for, instead of the soaps and sugars, the crackers, crockery and cheese that Capt. Mills asseverates that his schooner was laded with and that were consigned

asseverates that his schooner was laden with, and that were consigned to a candy-merchant in Wilmington, there were discovered on deck ten new gun-carriages with all the equipments complete—rammers, sponges, thomb-stalle, and priming-wires. The gaus were not visible, but it is surmised that they may be stowed away somewhere in the hold. Upon this point, however, nothing can be known until the hatches are unsealed at the Navy-Yard by the United States Marshal.

Loon being asked to explain the presence of these Lyon being asked to explain the presence of these curious "grocery stores," Capt, Mills replied they were for Government, but consigned to the candy merchant at Wilmington, N. C. This was deemed so satisfactory that the commander of the Camberlund thought the carriages might as well be used by Government at the carriages might as well be used by Government at Fortrees Monree, where they were very much needed, as at Wilmington, where Government didn't need them at all. So the tog was boarded, ordered to take the schooner in tow, and both craft were brought up under the gans of the Camberland. The cargo was examined to a small extent by the Cumberland's officers, but, nothing in the way of ammunition being found, the batches were scaled, and on the 5th of May the prize crew were put aboard, and ordered to take her to New-York.

The unfortunate tog was too valuable a prize to send

The unfortunate tug was too valuable a prize to send

The unfortunate trig was too valuable a prize to send away, so she was put into commission as a tender, and has been doing excellent service ever since. She goes down every night to the light-ship to hight the lights, and every morning to extinguish them; and having been armed with a howitzer, and under charge of Boatswain's Bell and a stout crew, she runs on errands, overhauls vessels, and does a vast amount of work.

The schooner now lies at the Navy-Yard guarded by a file of mixrices, and the pacific Capt. Mills, with his crew of four men, is under confinement, with the prospect of a speedy trial and swiit justice, and abundance of leisure on hand to reflect on the close resemblance that exists between soap and sugar and gun-carriages.

Prizenaster Chisholm will return in a day or two to Hampton Roads, when he will be glad to forward any packages to Fort Monroe or the officers or crew on that station. Address care of Mr. Chisholm, Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF PRIVATEERS. It is believed by those who would be likely to be informed on the subject that the report of the capture of two privateers between Montauk Point and Gardiner's Island is incorrect. Nothing had been heard of it at the Naval Office on Monday afternoon, and possibly the story grew out of an affair which is officially reported as follows:

The Hon. E. B. Hart—Sir: We proceeded, in acceptage with year instructions to Carnaria Bay in serve of

The Hon. E. B. HART—Sir: We proceeded, in accordance with your instructions, to Carnasse Bay in search of a schooner said to be of a suspicious character. On reaching the above vessel, we found her to be the schooner Minstru L. Wedmore, Capt. Unothall, of New, Haven, and last from Fairhaven, Conn. in ballast, bound to New York, put into Rockaway Inlet for a harbor, while in search of an ancher waich they had lost. We thoroughly searched the vessel, but found nothing of a suspicious character to warrant her detention. The vessel will proceed to New York this afternoon or to morrow morning.

Yours, respectfully.

CHARLES A. BROWN, Inspectors.

SEIZURE OF THE BRIG ELISHA DOANE BY

GEORGIANS. WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. BEAUREGUARD.

A gentleman who recently arrived here from the

South reports the saizure of the brig Elisha Doane of South Yarmouth, Mass. The brig was chartered to go to the Saltilla River from Baltimore. Meeting a blockade at the latter place, she sailed for the Satilla Mills on the Satilla River. When in Cumberland Sound, she was seized by a body of men in the name of the citizens of Georgia, who took her to Brunswick. Previous to he seizure a telegraphic dispatch had been sent to Secretary Walker of the S. C., asking for permission to take the vessel, which was refuned.

The owners and others interested therefore hope that she may be released. On Friday last our informant breakfasted at the same table with Gon. Beauregard at Atlants, Ga. The General sub-equeutly left for Charleston.

Charleston.

The gentleman who furnishes this information came
North, by way of Atlanta, Nashville, and Louisville.
All the way to Kentucky the most bitter harred toward Northern men was expressed. On the cars all
were Southern men—or at least appeared to be such.
They express undoubted ability to crush the North
with slight efforts, having been taught to believe all
Northern men are taken from the prisons. The reperts
of an insurrection among the slaves were not credited. of an insurrection among the slaves were not credited.

A young man who traveled with our informant was one of the beseiging party of Fort Sumter, and he stated positively that no one was killed among the Charleston forces.

#### SPIKING CANNON. The process by which it is sought to render can

immediately unserviceable has by recent events been

brought prominently before the public attention. It is an operation which may be done quickly. The officer in command of a battery, perceiving that he will be driven off without being able to bring away his guna, spikes them, so as to render them useless to the captor as well as to prevent them from being turned again him while retreating, or on the line on which he is to fall back. The commander of a fort, on abandon it, as in the instance of Anderson at Moultrie, adopt the same measure. Frequent cases are on record of an attacking party capturing a battery and being in turn driven from it, though not without first spiking the guns. When Paul Jones undertook the destruction of the English shipping at Waitehaven, his first movement on landing was to seize the forts, and render the guns useless in the same way. The only defences of the harbor thus rendered barmless by a stroke of dar ing which required but a few minutes to accomplish, he could proceed unmolested to the work of destruction. The great point achieved by spiking a gun is to make it unserviceable for the time being. Even a temporary interruption of its fire is of the u most impor-tance. But no spiking yet invented has been able to do more than temporarily disable the gun, though various contrivances have been suggested, some, however, making its restoration to service more difficult that

A favorite mode of spiking is by driving a rat-tall file into the vent, and breaking it off. If the spike be an ordinary nail, made of soft iron, the drill will readily remove it; while the hard steel of the file will require far greater time and labor. The steel spike, rough and jagged, with a soft point is also used. If broken of even with the surface of the gun, and the point clinched inside by the rammer, removal is made more difficult. If the spike happens to be so small as to fit in loosely, it may be driven out by gunpowder; but if it be made of hardened steel, with an accurate fit to the vent, and is driven in with great force, neither drill nor powder will remove it. A patent spike was brought out in England during the Crimean war, which claimed to make a gun permanently unserviceable. It consisted of a rod of finely-tempered steel, turned to fit the vent but to move freely in it, and terminating in a forked spring in the bore of the gun. It was contended that this spike could not be drilled out, because it would turn with the drill. But though this were true, yet its inventor forgot the in portant fact that the forked points in the bore could be cut off by a single blow on a cold chisel. When a spike is so fixed as to render extraction very difficult, the remery is to drill a new yeut, which may be done without impairing the usefulness of the gun. To do this a competent machinist will require some three hours, or more or less eccording to he size of the gun. But all spiking at the vent is admitted to be only a top porary expedient to render artillery un-services one at the moment. Yet even this has often cen found productive of the most important reaches.
When time is afforded, such as the deformate aban-

donment of a military work, criking at the muzzle is sometimes adopted, and when thoroughly done, with far greater embarrassment to those who subsequently come fate possession. A shot is driven into the bottom of the bore by wrapping it with felt, or using iron wedges, and employing an iron rammer to drive the ball home. When this is done to an iron gun, the onmethod of unspiking it is to bore a hole in the breech and drive the bail out, closing the hole with a screw. To do this, the gun, in most cases, must go back to the foundery. In bruss guns, which usually have ventpieces, these can be taken out and the ball expelled by wedges. Various modes for destroying cannon are adopted. Shells are sometimes exploded in them, while heavy charges are put in others, over which sand or shot is rammed to the muzzle, and burnting follows. One piece is cometimes fired against another, muzzle to muzzle, or the muzzle of one to the chase of the other. In iron guns the trunnions are broken off; with brand ones, a fire is lighted under the chase, and when struc with a heavy sledge while heated, the gun is bent and disabled. Had time been allowed Colonel Anderson to it, there can be tittle doubt, from his long experience as an artillery officer, that he would have left to the rebels a legacy of crippled guns unfit for anything but the

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sig: A correspondent of The Richmond Examine of May. I, writing from Portsmouth, in that State, throws out a dark hint or two. He save:

"An object of prime importance is the reduction of Fortrans Monroe, which examot be achieved by direct assunt; awe at the expense of much bloodshed and unrecessary loss of men. But like now ements not much doubt of another and the work of the westington. At the proper time The Examiner's readers shall be acvised of the scheme and its progress." And again:

And again:

"It is perhaps not a departure from restrictions to say to
Richmouders, that the Federal agents will, when they assail caencounter obstacles which neither spy-glasses nor eyes can discover in time to wave them from destruction. Althoughout isohatteries have been advanced to a condition of completeness
that place us beyond apprehensi in from water attacks, there
an unseen element which promises execution far beyond saything our troops and shore ordnance could perform."

Now, all this may be, and doubtless is, a speciment
of that "Hidden Hand, or the Ensanguined Night-

Cap" literature which finds such a ready market among those whom the humorists of the day terms "Our Southern Brethren." But would it not be well for us in these days to remember that

Foxes are so cuuning Because they are not strong." It is not difficult to imagine a refugee from the South-

en mob, among the large numbers arriving by every opportunity, who might have such a return of chivalrie membrance as to be careless about lucifer matches in our cities. Such a one might be very vehement at his persecutious in the South, to the extent of enlistings he might be thrown into Fort McHenry or Fortrees Monroe, and subsequently have a confusion of ideas to the side on which he hadenlisted. We all have common sense enough to knew that in reducing a fort the only indirect method is treachery within. As for the ond mystery of the Portsmouth correspondent, it is to be hoped that the experience we have already had as to "unseen elements" will prove "spyglass" enough with which to peer into brandy-and-water and other South-ern delicacies. Our troops will doubtless bear in mind that the Southern sun, while nourishing luxurious and tempting fruits, nourishes also pretty sizable scrpents and insects—nay, that these sometimes walk on two feet?

It is absolutely certain that the South can have no

hope of success in this war except by some secret and treacherous means. And where everything must rest upon cunning, the eye becomes more foxy, the paw more velvety. We of the West, who live near enough to have frequent dealings with the devotees of "th tution," are prepared to send a warm and distinct second to your motion, as to an immediate swearing in or out of every man in the Government occupying a post of power. We should know who is prepared to support the Government, and how for he means to support it; especially whether he is likely to have an attack f ill-health in any important exigency. Any resigna-ion from any officer at this date would be an infallible sign of treachery; and there are a dozen resigners who ought to be and might have been in prison to-day. At any rate, the above hints affort in Southern papers should impress us with the necessity of having overy soldier and officer who goes South in this conflict pass

through stony filters of inspection and test. Clacinati, Ohio, May 1, 1961.